

THIRTY THOUSAND IN FAIR GROUNDS ON FARMERS' DAY

Big Program Not Upset
by Blistering Wave
of July Heat.

PRODUCTS OF SOIL CATCH ALLEYES

Visitors Had First Chance Since
Tuesday to Marvel at Displays
From Old Dominion—Roanoke Wins Cup With
Best County Exhibit.

Farmers' Day at the Fair proved a sun-colored symphony. Music lovers will have no trouble in deciphering the situation. To make it clear to the un-shampooed public, it must be explained that the mercury climbed into the nineties, while a gentle breeze coated bleating sheep, lowing kine and perching humans with pulverized mud which had been previously baked to a nut brown. So much for the sun-colored half of the symphony.

As for the fair itself, it proceeded with the smoothness of a well-oiled machine. Three days of practice had straightened out all kinks, and yesterday found every department of the exposition running on ball-bearing. Promptly at 11 o'clock in the morning the band began the day's musical program in Industrial Hall.

The races began on time, the Russian dancers who dance at the royal behest of Nicholas II began their daisy polka mazurka strictly according to program, and the fireworks came not a moment too late, to blast their thunderous adieu. The symphony figure is now clear.

The record-breaking industry flourished again. Official estimates placed the attendance yesterday at 23,000. In the absence of an automatic turnstile registering system, which the Fair Association had for some reason failed to apprehend, this is as near as anyone will come to knowing the correct attendance until the annual report furnishes a better criterion some months hence. The crowd was approximately half as large as the one which responded for Richmond Day.

Manager Warwick thought it was the largest Thursday crowd that had ever attended the Fair, while the staff in charge of the sale of tickets estimated it to be fully 5,000 in excess of the attendance on the same day last year. All of which is interesting chiefly to the Fair Association, for 5,000 more or less in yesterday's crowd wouldn't have affected the carnival spirit, because Farmers' Day had it to burn.

It was Farmers' Day not alone in nature. The rural attendance far exceeded the visitors from the city. It was apparent from the increased number which thronged the agricultural exhibits from the ingenious comments on modernities of urban fashioning, from the absence of sartorial frills, from the family group which traveled the byways in a living exposition of the motto, "In union there is strength."

It was the hottest fair day of the week and caught the crowd unprepared. Early in the forenoon checking stations were piled high with overcoats, umbrellas, handbags and other impediments, while the fair makers tramped the light marching order by noon. By the time the starter's bell rang for the first race at 1:30 o'clock, negligence was the rule at Wahoo and grandstand alike.

The sun worked overtime all the afternoon and for the first time during the present fair swamped the ice cream and fizz water. Inside the grandstand inclosure the concessionaires turned the rise in temperature to good account by boosting the price of soda waters to a cent a bottle. That was 100 per cent more than was charged fifty feet away on the Midway—but he was the lucky owner of a protected industry.

Alyce Wins Feature Race.

As upon Richmond Day, afternoon grandstand seats were at a premium. At 1:30 o'clock, when racing began, every seat was taken. The whole crowd was marked with plenty of dash, and one race in particular furnished excitement of the first order. It was the 500 yard race on the program for a 500 yard race. Alyce, owned by N. C. Corbin, of Washington, D. C., won in a close finish from Major, owned by E. Y. Demarest, of Petersburg, Va. General Bell, entered by E. E. Shugar, of Lebanon, Pa., took third money.

Between the symphony idea by performing with smoothness and dispatch, Calvert carried in a way that made the crowd forget the dust and heat, and Harry Henry sang "To beat the band." The Walker brothers, diminutive prize-fighters, pulled off their burlesque on the noble art of self defense with more than a touch of success.

Cavalry Captain Steps.

One feature alone failed to come to the carnival yesterday. Captain Lindsay of Troop A, Fifteenth United States Cavalry, encamped at the grounds, declined to order out the troop for the daily exhibition drill. A committee from the Fair Association waited upon the officer, and was told that the drill was suspended because one of the horses was lame.

INTERFERENCE ALLEGED

State Department Accused of Taking Hand in Nicaragua Election.

El Paso, Tex., October 10.—An alleged exposé of the so-called Dawson treaty, where it is charged that the State Department of the United States interfered with the elections of Nicaragua, is contained in testimony given before the senatorial subcommittee sitting here. It was offered by Attorney Angel Ugarte, former headmaster of the Washington and London, and by General Juan Lora, formerly of the Nicaraguan army, who completed their testimony to-day.

Proof of American interference in Nicaraguan affairs through the Dawson treaty, in which a special envoy from the State Department was sent to Nicaragua, and only five members of the Conservative party could be elected, said Senator Ugarte. This occurred secretly September 18, 1910. Estrada was President of Nicaragua, and the American interference came with credentials from the State Department, and signed the agreement with Estrada and four others, including Adolfo Diaz, who later made President without any pretext of election. This, he believes, is indicative of Wall Street and Morgan interest, in the American interference, had made a national loan.

"The Liberal party, which comprises 70 per cent of the population, opposed the election, and the turning over of the custom houses and national railway, and as well opposed the imposition of Diaz. The subsequent revolution and American intervention in Nicaragua, we believe was the direct result of the condition created by the Dawson agreement and the continued power of the Conservative, or clerical, party."

NAVAL STORES SUIT BEGUN

Government Brings Action Under Sherman Antitrust Law.

Atlanta, Ga., October 10.—The government suit to dissolve the American Naval Stores Company of Savannah, as falling within the prohibitions of the Sherman act, was brought to hearing in the Circuit Court of Appeals to-day. In addition to the Naval Stores Company, the suit names the following individuals: Edmund S. Nash, Spencer P. Shotter, J. F. Cooper Myers, C. J. Deloach, George M. Boardman and Charles Moller.

The government alleges that the American Naval Stores Company, known as the "trust," arbitrarily fixed the price of turpentine and resin practically for the world; that it controls fully 90 per cent of this article, and that it has throttled competition and established a virtual monopoly. Equity suits to dissolve the corporation into its component parts as they existed prior to 1902, and to establish a receiver for the properties if the corporation does not comply with the decision of the holding of stock in one illegal competition by another with which it might compete. Alexander Jarman and James Fowler represent the government.

HELD WITHOUT BAIL

Negro Man and Woman Charged With Murder of White Slave Act.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 10.—Harvey, a negro, and Mary Rich, a white girl, were arrested here to-day charged with enticement of a white girl, a sixteen-year-old white girl, from her home in Germantown, Md. They were found with the girl in a poorly furnished room near the city. The girl was held without bail to await the action of the Federal authorities. The arrests were made at the request of the Department of Justice at Washington. The prisoners will be charged with transporting a girl from State to State in violation of the "white slave act." The girl is being cared for by the authorities.

IN HANDS OF CABINET

Entire Matter of Panama Canal Bill Under Consideration.

London, October 10.—The entire matter of the Panama Canal bill is under consideration by the Cabinet, the reply to-day of Sir Edward Grey, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to a question in the House of Commons. Sir Edward said: "In forming the United States of Great Britain's intention to address a communication to Washington when the Panama Canal bill has been received and considered, the Foreign Office added that should there be eventually a difference between the two countries in regard to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty which could not be settled by other means, Great Britain would ask that it be referred to arbitration."

NOBEL PRIZE AWARDED

Goes to Dr. Alexis Carrel for His Work.

Stockholm, October 10.—The Nobel prize for medicine this year has been awarded to Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute, New York. The award, which is made in recognition of his achievements in the study of blood vessels and the transference of organs. The Nobel prize is valued at \$100,000.

Dr. Alexis Carrel was born at Sainte Fox les Lyon, France, in 1873. He received his M. D. degree in 1906. He came to America in 1908 and has been an associate member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research since 1903.

RESCUED BY AVIATOR

Wald Rumber in Hydro-Aeroplane to Sea.

Seydlitz, N. Y., October 10.—Rescued from drowning by an aviator, who came to his aid in a hydro-aeroplane, was the adventure of Wald Rumber, a young man who was rescued from drowning in the afternoon. Strobbach fell from a rowboat a half-mile off shore. His plight was brought to the attention of a seaman, who was on duty on the tugboat. He covered the half-mile in less than a minute, tossed a life-preserver to Strobbach and dragged the drowning man into the tugboat. The aviator then returned the flight with Strobbach as a passenger.

HARAHAN IN ATLANTA

With Other S. A. L. Officers Delegates to Session of Union.

Atlanta, Ga., October 10.—W. J. Harahan, recently elected president of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, arrived here to-day on his first inspection of the line. The party included the executive committee: C. H. Hix, vice-president and general manager; Chas. R. Cason, vice-president; and others. They will visit all the principal points on the system from Tampa to Richmond.

ARCHBOLD ADMITS HE WROTE LETTERS

Confesses to Authorship
of Documents Made
Public by Hearst.

ALL STOLEN FROM FILES OF OFFICE

Sees in Them Nothing Subject
to Just Criticism—Reads One
From Roosevelt Showing
Friendly Attitude—Hilles
Questioned as to Campaign Expenditures.

Washington, October 10.—The authenticity of the majority of the letters recently made public by William R. Hearst purporting to have passed between John D. Archbold, of the Standard Oil Company, and members of the House and Senate, was admitted by Mr. Archbold to-day before the Senate committee investigating campaign activities and expenditures.

Those letters, of which fac-simile photographs have been published, were in almost every case identified by Mr. Archbold with the statement: "I undoubtedly wrote that." These included letters to and from Senators Hanna, Foraker, Quay and Penrose and former Representatives Sibley, of Pennsylvania, and Groves, of Ohio. Many letters Mr. Archbold said he did not remember, but he recognized handwriting and signatures and admitted their genuineness.

The president of the Standard Oil Company, recalled by the committee after making his charge in August that he had given \$100,000 to the Republican campaign fund in 1904, admitted to-day that the receipt given by Cornelius H. Bliss for the sum had been destroyed by himself and H. H. Rogers, now dead. He said he had not been able to find even a book entry of the amount on the books of the Standard Oil Company.

"I repeat that the money was paid," he said, "and was not refused; that it was paid by me to Mr. Bliss. I don't want any man to tell me it was not."

On the suggestion of Senator Pomeroy, the committee finally asked Mr. Archbold to have expert accountants search the books of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and its former associates to try and find the record of the \$100,000 having been paid out.

"May I raise the question of how important it is to find that entry?" asked Mr. Archbold. "There is no manner of question that the money was given."

"There is some question whether it was paid," returned Senator Pomeroy, "and there is a statement made that it was refused. We want all the evidence we can get."

Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican National Committee, also a witness was asked by Chairman Clapp if he gave out a statement in August that the primary fight for Colonel Roosevelt had cost the harvester trust millions of dollars.

"I assume the responsibility for it," he answered.

His explanation was given to the committee in the form of a letter he had just written to George W. Perkins, who, with Senator Dixon, demanded that Mr. Hilles be called to account for his statement. The letter expressed the opinion that Colonel Roosevelt's "pre-convention campaign expenses undoubtedly amounted to not less than \$2,000,000."

The letter, which Mr. Hilles read to the committee, asserted that the witness had already testified to giving \$667,000 for the Roosevelt campaign and that, except for the \$667,000, the total of the contributors to the fund raised in Chicago, the total of which Representative McKinley had included in his statement earlier in the week.

Little Questioning.

Mr. Archbold's identification of the various letters was followed by little questioning from the committee. He said the money referred to in some of them as having been sent to Senator Foraker had been for legal services in the State of Ohio; that he wrote to Senator M. A. Hanna to watch legislative affairs there, because Mr. Hanna had been a lifelong friend, and that a contribution of \$1,000 to Senator Quay had been entirely a political contribution, as had the \$25,000 contributed to Senator Penrose.

He did not know to whom Mr. Sibley had referred in the letter saying that a certain Senator had requested a loan of \$1,000, and asking if Mr. Archbold wanted "to make the investment." He said he did not send the \$1,000, had no talk with Mr. Sibley about it and did not know to whom the statement related.

Mr. Archbold presented four new letters that he had found as the result of a search of his files. The "only one," he said, "that had escaped the hands of the President from President Roosevelt." "It is of little value, but I offer it as showing the friendly attitude of Mr. Roosevelt in 1904, at a period when he had indicated he had me under the ban," said Mr. Archbold. The letter in full was as follows:

White House, April 24, 1904.

My Dear Mr. Archbold:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 15th, and shall carefully take up the name of your brother-in-law, with the hope that I can promote him."

Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Answered to Mr. Hilles.

The other letters and telegrams referred to in the report.

Will Be Considered by Committee at Its Meeting Next Monday—Serious Countercharges of Illegal Voting Are Alleged Against Turnbull's Supporters.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Petersburg, Va., October 10.—Specific denials, supported by letters and affidavits, of many of the charges made by Representative Robert Turnbull, in contesting the Fourth District primary, are made by Judge Walter A. Watson in his answer, which was filed to-day with the district court at Petersburg. Judge Watson makes countercharges of illegal voting in Brunswick County, saying that many men who voted for Mr. Turnbull there had not properly paid their poll taxes. He says that citizens with certain qualifications were permitted at some precincts to vote for his opponent, while others at the same places, under similar circumstances, who intended to vote for the contestant, were denied the privilege.

Belief in the honesty of the primary and in the good intent of the election officers is expressed by Judge Watson. Admitting there may have been technical irregularities such as occur in every election, he thinks the officials acted in good faith.

Judge Watson's answer was filed within the legal time limit, and it will be considered by the district committee at its meeting next Monday night when the contest matter is again considered.

Wagoner's Declined.

Judge Watson's answer corresponds to what he had said some time prior to the primary relative to the selection of election officers. He suggested that the two candidate units in written request to the respective committees of counties and cities that in appointing election officers they divide them equally between the two, each to have a clerk apiece at each precinct, and two of the three judges at one precinct, and the three at the next precinct to be Judge Watson's in reply Mr. Turnbull said he believed the committees would properly discharge their duty, and he therefore declined the proposition.

Judge Watson then declares he requested the committee of his own county, Nottingham, to see that his opponent had representation at every poll, and that the request was granted. In contrast to this, he asserts that the committee of Brunswick, Mr. Turnbull's home county, rejected his application to name a representative at the polls, and refused to name a single election officer suggested by his friends.

Vote of Republicans.

Judge Watson denies that he invited or advised a Republican to enter a Democratic primary, and in his own community he believes a majority of the Republicans participating supported his opponent, whose leading worker at Nottingham Courthouse was E. H. Wilmer, an ex-Republican, and at Crewe was William Kres, a Republican. His opponent was also supported in his campaign by well-known Republicans in Dinwiddie, Prince George, Greensville, Farmville, Brunswick, Petersburg and Nottingham. He discusses the charges of Republican support in various precincts and denies their truthfulness.

He knows of but one negro who supported his candidacy, and denies that four negroes at Burkeville voted for him. He counters-charges that eight negroes in Brunswick voted for Mr. Turnbull.

Denies Fraud Charge.

Judge Watson denies the only charge of direct fraud alleged—that of unlawful destruction of three ballots at a precinct in Dinwiddie. The allegation is untrue, he alleges, and proof thereof is demanded.

Concerning the charge that seventy enumerated persons voted for him at Crewe who were not qualified to vote, he says:

"Almost if not all of these parties are personally known to me, and I entertain no doubt of their right to have participated in the primary. It will serve to point out the carelessness as well as recklessness of such a charge to state that one of the parties named was an unqualified and voting unlawfully for me is William Kres, the most active and ardent supporter of the contestant had in that town. In the list is another one of his supporters, J. F. Tucker. Among the names are those of twenty-two ex-Confederate and Federal soldiers and some of the best known people in the community."

Judge Watson denies that there were any persons excluded from the ballot who were entitled to vote or any admitted who were not qualified in Petersburg, Suffolk, Prince George and Prince Edward.

Severely and Undoubtedly.

He declares the charges that his brother, Hunter H. Watson, had taken possession of the returns of the election in Nottingham for the removal of the courthouse as not only senseless but wholly unfounded. In a general denial he says:

"Any allegations of the petition may be specifically noticed, which it may be material to answer, are here and now denied and proof thereof demanded."

Counter Charges.

Judge Watson makes a number of counter charges, one being that at two wards in Petersburg the election was conducted in such a manner as to destroy the secrecy of the ballot. He charged that in Brunswick forty-eight votes were cast for Mr. Turnbull by men not qualified as electors because of being delinquent in the payment of taxes.

SPECIFIC DENIALS MADE BY WATSON

Replies to Charges
Brought by Opponent
in Primary Contest.

ANSWER IS FILED AT PETERSBURG

New York, October 10.—The trial of Charles Becker, former police lieutenant, for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, the gambler, began in earnest to-day. The jury was completed, District Attorney Whitman made his opening address, and the taking of testimony was begun.

Louis Krause, a Hungarian waiter, was the star witness. He was called by the State as an eyewitness of the murder and identified in the courtroom "Gyp the Blood," "Lefty Louie" and "Whitely" Lewis as the actual slayers of the gambler. As to "Dago Frank," the fourth of the gunmen indicted for the murder, Krause was not certain, but he positively identified Jack Sullivan, one of Becker's alleged tools, as the man who bent over Rosenthal's dead body after it lay on the sidewalk in front of the Hotel Metropole.

Although John McIntyre, counsel for the defense, spent two hours in cross-examination, the waiter stuck tenaciously to his story. Justice Goff himself finally stopped the lawyer's questions.

"I do not think it is conducive to the interests of justice further to examine this witness," declared the justice. "I will permit no further question and discharge the witness."

Krause's identification of the three gunmen made a dramatic scene in the courtroom. The waiter told of having been attracted into Forty-third Street about 2 o'clock on the morning of July 16, the day of the murder, by "several groups of men standing in the street." In one group he said, was "Biggie" Weber and in another the three gunmen, who were standing near a flying car.

Signal for Murder.

"I saw a man come out of the Metropole and give a signal," said the witness. "He raised his hand. Another man came out of the hotel right after this one, and then four men crossed the street from the automobile. At least three of them had revolvers and fired."

"While Rosenthal was lying on the sidewalk, I saw Jack Sullivan bend over him. Sullivan looked up and smiled at the other men."

The four gunmen and Sullivan were then brought into court. Krause, who later testified that he has received letters threatening his life, who, ever since he testified before the grand jury, has been guarded by a detective, walked over to the bar where the prisoners were lined up.

"That is Lefty Louie," said Krause, touching the gunman on the shoulder. Successively he identified the other prisoners, with the exception of "Dago Frank," and met their angry glares without flinching.

Then Mr. McIntyre began his cross-examination. That it was his purpose to try to discredit the identification of the gunmen soon became evident, and the cause was a stir. It had been generally supposed Becker's attorney would make no effort to defend the men charged with the actual slaying.

"Do you remember saying to Henry Shea, a special officer, that you did not see a single person who did the murder?" asked Mr. McIntyre.

"I did not."

"You say you saw three men whom you thought did the shooting?"

"No, three men who did the shooting," corrected the witness.

"When you say you saw these three men in the group near the touring car," thundered the lawyer, "don't you know that you are committing a deliberate perjury?"

"I do not," returned the waiter.

Wide Scope of State.

That the State would allow wide scope in introducing evidence bearing upon graft in the police department was indicated when Justice Goff overruled an objection to references by the district attorney in his address to the jury of the alleged gambling house partnership between Becker and Rosenthal. It is perfectly evident that the State's case depends upon circumstantial evidence. Justice Goff, and the aid for proving conspiracy must be wide. I will allow all evidence tending to show a motive."

Two mysterious new witnesses for the prosecution were brought to the district attorney's office, handcuffed late to-day. They are Jacob and Morris Luban, brothers, who have been under arrest in Newark, N. J., for alleged connection with a band of swindlers.

While Mr. Whitman would not disclose to-night what he expects to prove by the two men, it was reported that they had been eyewitnesses to the killing of Rosenthal, and would be called on to identify the slayers.

Mr. Whitman, upon the arrival of the men sent for Jack Rose, one of his important witnesses, who remained in the prosecutor's office for half an hour.

MUST STAY IN JAIL

Judge Refuses to Order Release of Two, Government and Citizens.

Ram, Mass., October 10.—Judge Joseph F. Quinn, of the Superior Court, to-day declined to order the release on bail of Joseph J. Ettore, Arturo Giovannitti and Joseph Curran, whose trials on charges of being responsible for the alleged murder of Anna Lepore, a Lawrence mill worker, is pending in this court.

WATER POSITIVE IN IDENTIFICATION

Eyewitness of Rosenthal Murder Is Star Witness.

SAW SIGNAL GIVEN TO KILL GAMBLER

Points Out Accused Gunmen and Jack Sullivan and Sticks to His Story Despite Vigorous Cross-Examination—Jury Is Completed and Trial of Becker Begins.

New York, October 10.—With the settlement of the Pennsylvania electoral dispute by substitution of Taft electors for Roosevelt men at Harrisburg to-day, all State electoral controversies, the Republican National Committee announced, have been satisfactorily adjusted with the exception of that in California, where the Roosevelt electors remain on the Republican ticket. The following summary of States in which the situation has been cleared up was given out:

Illinois—Four original Roosevelt electors resigned and their places filled with Taft men named by the State committee.

Indiana—One elector, understood to be Roosevelt, followed, supplanted by Taft men named by State committee.

Iowa—Two Roosevelt men resigned; Taft men in their places.

Maryland—All Roosevelt electors removed and Taft men seated.

Michigan—Three Roosevelt men resigned; Taft men in their places.

Minnesota—Five Roosevelt men resigned; Taft men named.

Nebraska—Taft electors go on ballot by petition.

Kansas—Roosevelt electors resigned; Taft men named.

North Dakota—Roosevelt electors resigned; Taft men substituted.

Ohio—Six Roosevelt electors resigned; Taft men substituted.

Oklahoma—Two of the electors are Roosevelt men, but have agreed to vote for Taft if he carries the State.

Oregon—Four of the five electors are Taft men; fifth announced he would vote for Taft if Republicans carry State.

South Dakota—Taft men will be named by petition.

CONTRIVERSIES SETTLED

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FLAT CHARGE ADVOCATED

Cowles Recommends Better Express Service in This Country.

Washington, October 10.—A flat charge for all packages, whatever their contents and whatever the distance of transportation, was advocated by James L. Cowles, secretary of the Postal Progress League, upon the resumption of the express rate hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Cowles said the American express companies were carrying parcels from Europe up to eleven pounds weight, at a flat rate of 27 cents to any part of the United States. He believed that such service could be given to the people of this country at a profit to the carriers provided their business was managed efficiently.

"One trouble is that there is no efficiency in the car service," he insisted. "The Railway Age has pointed out that the average return from a car is about \$2.50 a day, and that its average daily mileage is only sixteen miles. Why, the modern freight cars do not earn as much as the old-fashioned stage coach earned half a century ago."

Walker D. Hines, of the express companies, declared express companies would be confronted with a heavy deficit if the proposed rates were made effective. He held the percentage of actual profit for 1912 thus far was less than 4 per cent. Mr. Hines had not concluded when the commission recessed until to-morrow.

600 OFFICERS AFFECTED

Construction of "Detached Service" Provision of New Army Bill.

Washington, October 10.—Judge Advocate-General Crowder to-day submitted to the Secretary of War his recommendations for the "detached service" provision of the new army bill. In effect, General Crowder holds that the term "absent command" must be taken literally, and that actual presence for duty will be required of every officer of the mobile army below the grade of major who has been absent four years or more from his command.

About 600 officers will be affected by the law, which becomes effective December 15. Of these, 150 have stations in the War Department and have to go back to their commands immediately. Officers serving as attaches of legations abroad, with recruit and pre-commissioned officers, and schools will not be immune from the provision.

PREMATURE EXOSION

Launch and Fishing Sloop Narrowly Escape Being Blown Up.

New York, October 10.—A submarine mine exploded prematurely during a government efficiency test in New York harbor to-day, and a launch, towing a target, and a fishing sloop narrowly escaped being blown up. A column of water shot up to a height of 200 feet or more, it was estimated. The explosion, in the opinion of several Federal officers present, was the result of a premature explosion and the mine, a well known to science, coming into contact with a lobster pot or a submerged log.

The use of a mine in connection with the annual mine practice of the Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

TRIAL OF WATCH CASE TRUST

Jobbers Refused Goods Who Failed to Adhere to Schedules Prices.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 10.—Jobbers or retailers who failed to adhere to scheduled prices during the trial of the watch case trust, controlled by the Keystone Watch Case Company were dropped from the company's approved list, and no further goods delivered to them, according to testimony at hearings in the Federal court here to-day. Miss Lizzie Kanza, employed as a stenographer in the Chicago branch from 1903 to 1911, gave the testimony. She cited several instances in which jobbers were refused goods for disregarding the rule. Census figures were read to show the Keystone Company's control of the watch case business in the United States.

MUTINY ON GERMAN STEAMER

Outbreak is Suppressed by Intervention of Cruiser Herta.

Berlin, October 10.—Three officers and eighteen men of the crew of the German steamship, Lotte, mutinied at Horta, in the Azores, and attempted to kill the captain to-day. The vessel was bound from Norfolk, Va., to Copenhagen.

The mutiny was suppressed through intervention of the German cruiser Herta and the mutineers arrested.

Joseph H. Few Drops Bomb.

Philadelphia, October 10.—Joseph H. Few, president of the Sun Company, oil refiners and exporters, dropped a bomb from heart disease in his office here to-day, about 10 o'clock.

BY GREAT CATCH GIANT DEFEAT IS PREVENTED

Diminutive Devore Saves
Day in Very Shadow
of Disaster.

TEAMS NOW ARE ON EVEN TERMS

Rube Marquard Nearly Landed
Masterfully Pitched Game
When Fred Merkle, Blundering
Again, Drops Perfect
Throw—O'Brien Also
Does Well on Mound.

Boston, Mass., October 10.—The National Commission against game shows: Total attendance, 24,224. Total receipts, \$23,123. National Commission's share, \$3,314.32. Players' share, \$34,808.65. Each club's share, \$11,969.55.

Boston, Mass., October 10.—The New York Nationals overcame the Boston Americans to-day by a score of 3 to 1 in the third game of the world's baseball championship series. Each club has now won a victory, the second game having ended in a tie. Nearly 35,000 persons witnessed the pitcher's battle, in which the Giants' left-hander, "Rube" Marquard, opposed the Red Sox spitball moundman, "Buck" O'Brien, and Marquard carried off the honors.

Little Josh Devore was the hero of the day. The midget outfielder made a catch that snatched seeming victory from the Bostonians and sent them down to defeat. The Red Sox made a desperate rally in the ninth, and there were men on second and third and even when Casey came to bat. The Boston catcher sent a terrific drive between right and centre, and Devore was off with the crack of the bat. The crowd cheered, for two Red Sox were on the way home, and victory seemed won, when Devore, speeding after the ball, speared it with his gloved hand on the dead run, ending the game.

Marquard was a puzzle to the Red Sox. His fast ball sped over the plate with the swish of a rawhide lash, and his curves were under good control. He gave only one base on balls. In only one inning did the Red Sox have Marquard in trouble, and that was in the thrilling ninth, when Boston made its last stand and sent one run over the plate. The Giants' boxmen did not allow the Red Sox batters to get more than one hit in any inning until the final rally.

Hit When Hits Counted.

"Buck" O'Brien held New York to six hits, but three of these were made when they counted for runs. O'Brien found himself in difficulty in the second, when Murray leg off with a double, which resulted in a run on a sacrifice hit and a sacrifice fly, and again in the fifth, when Herzog rapped dished and two-bagger would have come home after Marquard had advanced him to third on Fletcher's single.

Boston made its fight in the ninth, when two runs were needed to tie. The crowd groaned when Speaker popped to Fletcher, and hundreds started for the exits. Lewis scratched an infield hit, and Herzog rushed in to steady Marquard. Gardner drove a wicked boulder past Merkle along the right field fence, and Lewis was reaching for him when Speaker checked him. Lewis fought Speaker off, but halfway toward home he heard a warning cry and turned back. Once more he ran toward home and scored.

That momentary return of Lewis to third base was costly. Gardner, on his drive, which Devore played with difficulty off the fence, had dashed and second and third were made third, but Lewis returning to that base forced O'Brien to hustle back to second. When Lewis finally ran home it was too late for Gardner to advance. With Gardner on third he could easily have tied the score on Merkle's muff of Fletcher's throw on Wagner's grounder, which followed.

Tris Speaker limped through the game with a wrenched ankle, but that did not prevent him from making half of the temporary fence and backing Fletcher's drive, labeled for three bases. Then wheeling quickly, Speaker threw to Stahl and doubled Meyers, who was rounding third, thinking the ball had gone to the back fence.

What Manager Says.

"Boston got the start on us," said Manager McGraw to-night, but we caught the lead to-day and now we are on the front. The Giants have earned much of Boston's style of play in the last three games and they will profit by it."

Manager Stahl remarked that O'Brien did not break right for the Red Sox to-day, but he took the defeat cheerfully.

The two clubs returned to-night to New York where the Polo Grounds will find them in combat to-morrow, weather conditions permitting.

There were nine strike outs to-day. O'Brien fanned twice and Marquard, Verker, Wagner, Ball, Devore and Fletcher. The largest crowd that ever saw a ball game in Boston, more than 35,000, gathered to witness the game. The national commission of game shows a poor attendance at St. Louis. The crowd came late and the game did not really begin to get going until after 10 o'clock. The game was a poor play. All the stands were full.

BY GREAT CATCH GIANT DEFEAT IS PREVENTED

Diminutive Devore Saves
Day in Very Shadow
of Disaster.

TEAMS NOW ARE ON EVEN TERMS

Rube Marquard Nearly Landed
Masterfully Pitched Game
When Fred Merkle, Blundering
Again, Drops Perfect
Throw—O'Brien Also
Does Well on Mound.

Boston, Mass., October 10.—The National Commission against game shows: Total attendance, 24,224. Total receipts, \$23,123. National Commission's share, \$3,314.32. Players' share, \$34,808.65. Each club's share, \$11,969.55.

Boston, Mass., October 10.—The New York Nationals overcame the Boston Americans to-day by a score of 3 to 1 in the third game of the world's baseball championship series. Each club has now won a victory, the second game having ended in a tie. Nearly 35,000 persons witnessed the pitcher's battle, in which the Giants' left-hander, "Rube" Marquard, opposed the Red Sox spitball moundman, "Buck" O'Brien, and Marquard carried off the honors.

Little Josh Devore was the hero of the day. The midget outfielder made a catch that snatched seeming victory from the Bostonians and sent them down to defeat. The Red Sox made a desperate rally in the ninth, and there were men on second and third and even when Casey came to bat. The Boston catcher sent a terrific drive between right and centre, and Devore was off with the crack of the bat. The crowd cheered, for two Red Sox were on the way home, and victory seemed won, when Devore, speeding after the ball, speared it with his gloved hand on the dead run, ending the game.

Marquard was a puzzle to the Red Sox. His fast ball sped over the plate with the swish of a rawhide lash, and his curves were under good control. He gave only one base on balls. In only one inning did the Red Sox have Marquard in trouble, and that was in the thrilling ninth, when Boston made its last stand and sent one run over the plate. The Giants' boxmen did not allow the Red Sox batters to get more than one hit in any inning until the final rally.

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PREMATURE EXOSION

Launch and Fishing Sloop Narrowly Escape Being Blown Up.

New York, October 10.—A submarine mine exploded prematurely during a government efficiency test in New York harbor to-day, and a launch, towing a target, and a fishing sloop narrowly escaped being blown up. A column of water shot up to a height of 200 feet or more, it was estimated. The explosion, in the opinion of several Federal officers present, was the result of a premature explosion and the mine, a well known to science, coming into contact with a lobster pot or a submerged log.

The use of a mine in connection with the annual mine practice of the Fifty-fourth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

TRIAL OF WATCH CASE TRUST

Jobbers Refused Goods Who Failed to Adhere to Schedules Prices.

Philadelphia, Pa., October 10.—Jobbers or retailers who failed to adhere to scheduled prices during the trial of the watch case trust, controlled by the Keystone Watch Case Company were dropped from the company's approved list, and no further goods delivered to them, according to testimony at hearings in the Federal court here to-day. Miss Lizzie Kanza, employed as a stenographer in the Chicago branch from 1903 to 1911, gave the testimony. She cited several instances in which jobbers were refused goods for disregarding the rule. Census figures were read to show the Keystone Company's control of the watch case business in the United States.

MUTINY ON GERMAN STEAMER

Outbreak is Suppressed by Intervention of Cruiser Herta.

Berlin, October 10.—Three officers and eighteen men of the crew of the German steamship, Lotte, mutinied at Horta, in the Azores, and attempted to kill the captain to-day. The vessel was bound from Norfolk, Va., to Copenhagen.

The mutiny was suppressed through intervention of the German cruiser Herta and the mutineers arrested.

Joseph H. Few Drops Bomb.

Philadelphia, October 10.—Joseph H. Few, president of the Sun Company, oil refiners and exporters, dropped a bomb from heart disease in his office here to-day, about 10 o'clock.